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companies which have attempted to do for their employees what they should have been aided to do for themselves. The efforts of Mr. Pullman and of the Dayton Cash Register Company were valuable only as incentive to the mass of workingmen. Social morality is impossible without a basis of democratic experience. "A man who takes the betterment of humanity for his aim and end must take the daily experiences of humanity for the constant correction of his process. He must not only test and guide his achievement by human experience, but he must succeed or fail in proportion as he has incorporated that experience with his own" (p. 177). This chapter and the one on political reforms are the ones that have received the highest praise from those who heard them in lecture form. They are philosophic in the best sense; they find a guiding thread which will lead out of the tangle of mere opinion, a principle which explains apparent contradictions.

The chapter on Political Reform is the most original in the book. The work done in the nineteenth ward of Chicago has shown to those who have observed it that we have representative government in American cities, whether we will admit it or not. "The real leaders of the people are part of the entire life of the community which they control. . . . They are often politically corrupt, but, in spite of this, they are proceeding upon a sounder theory than that of the reformers." Political ideas are founded upon individual experience. The heterogeneous population of the nineteenth ward is alike in having a consciousness of the individual primitive virtues of brotherly kindness and charity, and in being entirely unconscious of anything vicious about selling your vote in the city council. They are, therefore, consistent in their political activities, while the reformers represent abstract principles. "The corrupt politician himself, because he is more democratic in method, is on a more ethical line of social development than the reformer who believes that the people must be made over by 'good citizens' and governed by 'experts.'"

On closing the volume one feels that if "Philanthropy and Social Progress" was "a new impulse to an old gospel," and inspired the young college student with enthusiasm for the essence of Christianity—the life among those to whom one may perhaps do some good—the present volume inspires an adult and modern religious spirit. Hull-House has not now a single resident who would say she was living there to do good to the neighborhood. She is there because it is an atmosphere of freedom and inspiration, because it is an educational institution of the broadest scope, and because it is a rendezvous for the kind of people whom it is most worth while to know.

CAROLINE M. HILL.

Chicago, Ill.

Municipal Engineering and Sanitation. By M. N. BAKER. Pp. 317. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1902.

Mr. Baker's work, which appears in the Citizens' Library, is in keeping with the series to which it belongs. The arrangement of material and table of contents of themselves form a valuable aid in the study of such an impor-

tant subject. It is to be regretted that the title selected indicates a technical work, whereas the general public is the real audience addressed by the author. The book deals with problems and principles rather than with the details of municipal sanitary administration. After a general discussion of the city and its needs the author treats the subject under the following general headings, which it is worth while to enumerate: Ways and Means of Communication; Municipal Supplies; Collection and Disposal of Wastes; Protection of Life, Health and Property; Administration, Finance, and Public Policy. Curiously enough, the last division is of far greater general interest and better execution than those that pertain more directly to the field in which the author is recognized as a specialist. In fact, it is to be feared that the author's cursory treatment of the earlier chapters will discourage many readers from pursuing a study of the book until the later chapters, which are written with greater breadth of view and literary interest. However, each chapter contains suggestions which will probably lead to further study, and the author has been careful to suggest references in answer to the questions which the book stimulates.

It is to be regretted that the important fields of administration and public policy had to be covered so rapidly. The chapters which deal with municipal expansion and municipal co-operation as substitutes for consolidation are most suggestive, although the author fails to make a distinct application to the administrative organization of boards of health, having even left out the important responsibility of the state in organizing and co-ordinating the work of local boards of health and in assuming the inspection and supervision of water supplies, etc. If there is any one development of municipal engineering and sanitation that seems to be a future certainty, it is that our state boards of health will assume greater powers, and establish greater uniformity in the work of local boards of health. This book would seem to have offered opportunity for a special appeal for uniform and adequate health statistics, with detailed, illustrated criticism of present defective methods. It may be hinted that municipal co-operation in the protection of health would have forced home the teeming suggestions of the earlier chapters better than a discussion limited to boards of works and park commissions. Likewise, the author might have rendered public service by developing more at length the nature of the training that may reasonably be demanded of applicants for inspectorships.

The time must come when the subject matter of such books as this shall be given as a part of the training in hygiene in our secondary schools, and when special courses, such as that given at Rutgers College, will be introduced into technical schools for engineers. The difficulty is nowhere better illustrated than on page 257 of Mr. Baker's book, in which he dismisses the relation of sanitation and municipal engineering to economics and sociology with the statement that "a fair knowledge of these sciences is of great advantage to the health officer."

For the benefit of the readers of this review, reference should be made to the encyclopedic study of Health Officer Chapin, of Providence, R. I., reviewed in *THE ANNALS* for November, 1901, in which the methods of

administration in various cities of the United States are tabulated and discussed in a way that will make the book an effective companion work to the present volume.

WILLIAM H. ALLEN.

Jersey City, N. J.

Studies in History and Jurisprudence: By JAMES BRYCE. Pp. 926. Oxford and New York: Oxford Press.

For twenty-three years, beginning in 1871, Mr. Bryce was Regius Professor of Civil Law in Oxford. He found the course and the examination little else than a farce. He left the latter, as he claims with pardonable pride, "the best arranged and most useful law examination in England."

Following a custom of the University, he delivered from time to time public lectures addressed to audiences learned, of course, but not expert. The subjects were such as would be likely to interest a considerable body of English university men. The treatment was orderly but not over-analyzed; the diction free from technicalities.

These lectures, revamped into essay form plus some additional papers and two lectures with which he began and closed his professional career, make up a volume which is a book only in the physical sense of the word.

If the convenience of readers could have been consulted, the collection might have been put out in three duodecimos of comfortable size and weight. Into the first might have gone the first two and last three of the sixteen essays, all being comparative studies in Roman and English history and law. Analogies and contrasts between the geographical expansions of the two empires of Rome and Britain and between the extension and development of their legal systems are, in these essays, worked out in a manner highly ingenious and in general flattering to the British citizen. The part played by Praetorian edicts in the development of Roman private law elicits the highest praise as compared with English case-law. The edict was tentative legislation, easily mended if found faulty, easily discarded if obnoxious. It is not formally remarked that the edict was also experimental codification, having its culmination in the perpetual edict of Hadrian's time.

The paper on Marriage and Divorce under Roman and English law follows the latter across the Atlantic, and exhibits the operation of our Anglo-American law and practice in a manner not flattering to his American cousins. The author has no admiration for the "free-marriage" of the Roman imperial age, and he is none too hopeful of a return from recent extravagances in the loosening of the nuptial tie whether on his own side of the ocean or ours.

Into a second handy volume Mr. Bryce's publishers, had they so chosen, might have placed the essays numbers III to VIII and given the title of "Constitutional Studies." Three of them are descriptive of the constitutions of Iceland, the Australian commonwealth, and of two South African republics as they stood in 1895. It will be understood by all who know the author through "The American Commonwealth" that it would be impossible for him to confine himself to bare description, so that if they are looking for comparisons, criticism and even for prophecy, they will not be disappointed.